never been until now in our country a more important decision at the poils than that by which Thomas Jefferson, in the fall of 1800, was chosen President of the United States. It was a fitting thing that the writer of the Declaration of Independence, the author of the Statutes for religious liberty in Virginia, the father of the University of Virginia, and the successful inventor and promoter of our decimal system of coinage—of our sliver coinage—should at last, in his democratic way, ride up to the Presidential mansion like the plain man that he was, hitch his horse, and make ready, without the presence of a cavalcade of venal office-seekers, to take the oath as Chief Executive of a democratic Nation.

Thomas Jefferson had in him the true mixture of sentiment and fact; the true balance of intellect and ideality; the true combination of political theory and practical adaptation. He was a man of the people. Though well bred and well educated; though well practised in the duties of professional and public life; though well trained with sterling experiences in his own and in foreign countries, he neverthless remained to the day of his death both the exemplar and the champion of true democracy in America. Before his presence the sham respectabilities of political life went back abashed. He arrested with a strong hand a monarchial tendency in his day, pointing the way by which we shall arrest it again. The sprouting germs of futile and hereditary institutions ceased to grow in the chill of its atmosphere.

LINCOLN LIKE JEFFERSON.

LINCOLN LIKE JEFFERSON.

There was not much of "your excellency" and "your honor" and "your highness" in Jefferson's Administration. He regarded himself-and in this was like Lincoln, or rather, Lincoln was like ing more. He was the unfaltering defender of both the principle and the fact of local self-government. He incuicated constantly the doctrine that our General Government is a government of delegated powers. Whether these powers were delegated by the States or by the people of the States, he did not much concern himself to decide. But he did decide that the American system is a system of au-



JOHN C. RIDPATH.

thorities derived not from its own adherent right to exist, but from the power by which it is constituted, namely, by the power of the people.

For eight years Jefferson, the father of Democracy, conducted the Government on the fundamental principle amounced by Theodore Parker fifty years afterward and proclaimed to all the world by Lincoln—that this is a Government of the people. For the people and by them. By the close of the twentieth year of the Republic Jefferson had completely arrested the monarchical. He stood like a wall against insinuation from British influence in this Republic. Than this no man ever performed his people a more salutary office.

No man ever rose in the breech and took more bravely the contumelious blows of his adversaries than did Thomas Jefferson in the eight-year period of his Precidency. He was your true man of desiny. With him came Louisiana, bearing many States in her bosom. The purchase of Louisiana, spreading from the heart to the skirt of our continent, making way for millions of freemen yet unborn and almost doubling the existing area of the United States, was one thing. The conquest of islands in the South Pacific, with their millions of barbarians and the ill-concealed design to use these millions as the coolies and slave-gangs of an intended plutocratic empire, is another thing. And the difference between the two things, plainly discernible by every honest man, is as profound as the sea—as eternal as the warfare between good and evil. Let no man invoke the name and memory of Thomas Jefferson or conjure with them in a misguided and fanatical zeal to build an empire of trusts and standing armies and stock exchanges on the runs of the American Republic. He who chooses to emulate Great Britain in her peculiar methods of building empire on the charred villages and devastated lands and slaughtered bodies of barbarians may do it, but he shall not do it in the name of Thomas Jefferson.

Jefferson by his just and humane policy gave democracy in the States a respite and new life. He prevented the new Government from gravitat-ing further in the direction of European sentiment and methods. He was in the opening years of the nineteenth century the Jupiter Stator of American democracy. He stayed the fight; he restored the respectability of those radical forces which had ed at the outbreak of the Revolution, and without which the Revolution never could have He went out of power with a consistent

and glorious record.

The genius of Thomas Jefferson made him conspicuous among the great men of a great age. His patriotism has remained unchallenged to this day. His democracy has never been questioned. His hatred of imperialism was as deep as the salt sea, as a series as a fierce as his exposure of the sham and hollowness of those institutions was scathing and unanswerable.

as herce as his exposure of the sham and nolowness of those institutions was scathing and unanswerable.

Jefferson was a logician. He went down to the
bottom of things. He would have the bedrock on
which to stand. He made humanity the basis of
his theorem and the motive of his political life.
Among the sons of men no other ever so ably and
radically defended the doctrine of human equality.
He possessed the tender sentiment of Rousscau,
combined with the humorous logic of Franklin, the
sarcastic invective of Paine and the patriotic devotion of Washington.

The fame of political leaders is generally evanescent. The great majority of those who have
led in the civil contests by which the current
aspects of public life are determined have tumbled
from the pedestals on which the passing times
have placed them, and on the morrow all they, like
the image of Dagon, lie prone and broken in the
corridors of History. In many cases the character and work of such leaders have in the crucible of subsequent analysis been changed from
brightness to blackness. But it is not so in the
case of Thomas Jefferson. There he stands in
the retrospect. There are only a few standing
with him in that group of immortals. Washington
is there, and Franklin, and two of the Adamses,
and the thunder-stricken James Otts. DESTRUCTION OF THE OLD WORLD THEORY.

But the man among them who did the deathless thing, namely, the destruction of the Old World theory of human government, and in particular the destruction of British despotism in the better esson in statesmanship in the House of Burgesses when Patrick Henry was the Speaker, and who

when Patrick Henry was the Speaker, and who gave his last oration to the Republic while the summer bells were chiming the fiftieth anniversary of American Independence.

There he rises still, whether in memory or pronze. There he is, tall and serene, looming through the shadows of the nineteenth century, clear-eyed and certain, even as in the days of his vigorous youth, when he penned our Charter of Freedom. There he is as in the days when he rescued the new nation from the clutches of the reactionary party and restored it to the rough but generous embrace of the old-time vigorous democracy of the Revolution. There he is, men of New-York, a leader fit to follow, and next year may we find another like him.

During Mr. Ridpath's speech some of the guests began throwing celery tops at the police men in attendance, but they were quickly subdued. Before John S. Crosby, who was next introduced, rose to respond, a horseshoe of flowers was presented to Mr. Bryan, who ac-

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WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer.

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MESSRS. YAMANAKA & CO.,

knowledged the gift by bowing to the various quarters of the hall

JOHN S. CROSBY'S REMARKS. The plaudits were long and loud, and when at length Mr. Crosby was allowed to begin, his

address, he said among others things:

address, he said among others things:

Civil liberty is only a part of that national liberty which legislation allows us to enjoy. It is the liberty which was won at Bunker Hill, but which we are now fighting for. Civil liberty we have, but not social or economical liberty. (Applause.) Jefferson pointed out clearly that men shall enjoy equal rights and none shall enjoy special privileges. There are some men in our colleges and in our pulpits who declare that there is no such thing as national liberty. When Thomas Jefferson was in France he wrote home and asked why it was that so many men who were willing to work had to beg. He answered that the condition always existed where a government watched those national rights which permitted men to live. (Applause.) Henry George said so later. (Applause.) What Jefferson saw in France, George saw in New-York. (Applause.)

We den't know what will be in the next platform, but we do know nothing must be taken from it. (Applause.) We cannot allow politicians to take up questions interesting the people until the people are ready for them, but they are getting ready mighty fast. While it is a man's duty to stand by his country and his flag, he has the right to criticise his Government; the right of free speech must be maintained. (Applause.) Jefferson said he would rather live in a country without a government than in a country without newspapers. (Applause.) Let us have no more of calling men traitors who criticise the Government. Washington and Jefferson were traitors in that sense.

Every Democrat is not a Henry George man, but every Henry George man is a Democrat. (Great appleuse.) Every man who believes in the doctrines of Abraham Lincoln is a Democrat neces there will be among them Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, Grant and Bryan.

"POWER OF ORGANIZED WEALTH."

"POWER OF ORGANIZED WEALTH."

Judge James P. Tarvin, speaking upon the subject of the "Power of Organized Wealth," said in part:

subject of the "Power of Organized Wealth," said in part:

Wealth is the creature of labor. When you speak of the dollar, the gold, the silver or the paper dollar, you speak of that amount of human labor represented by the dollar. A concentration of wealth is the concentration of the fruits of labor. The concentration of wealth by legislation means the concentration of the fruits of human labor by legislation; it means that by process of law the fruits of those who labor are taken from them and given unto others. It means that wealth controls and regulates labor, that the creature controls and regulates he creator. The wealth which exists only by reason of the sweat and blood of labor is by process of law turned upon to control and to rend that, and that only, which brought it into being.

In the period since the war there have been enacted general corporation laws, and under the provisions of those laws corporations have been organized throughout the land to carry on all kinds and departments of business. These mercantile corporations have been in competition with individual and partnership effort. The corporation has had perpetual succession, so that death did not interfere with its business or its progress. It has been so provided that the private property of those composing the corporations has been made wholly or partly exempt from liability from corporated debts. The inevitable result has been that the corporation has distanced its competitor, the individual, and gradually forced him to retire from the field of business and to become a servant of the corporation or to become a tramp.

The organization and operation of trusts was a natural result. The trust simply means the further concentration and combination of wealth. The trust engaging in any department of business is enabled by means of large capital and less operating expense to undersell and drive out all i

UPON THE KINSHIP OF HUMANITY.

The welfare and happiness of mankind are dependent upon the kinship of humanity. It is a natural law that men should labor and that by their labor they should live. When a man is lifted above the necessity of labor and above dependence upon nedium of discriminating legislation, he loses his kinship, too, and his identity with humanity. And organized wealth knows no kinship to humanity, and has no instincts, no desires, no belief, no feelings, in common with humanity. It is wholly re-lentless and wholly cruel. It is a master, and nothing else. The trust and the gold standard are brothers of the full blood, the deformed and ab-

lentless and wholly cruel. It is a master, and homing else. The trust and the gold standard are brothers of the full blood, the deformed and abnormal issues from the womb of organized wealth, and serving as the means through which are emphasized the tyranny, the oppression and the extortion of their mother.

Organized wealth controlling legislation has been powerful enough to provide by law for the payment of two dollars for one by the people to the bondholders, to provide by law for the extension of the life of the National debt and to prevent its payment; to bring about by legislation the destruction of one-laif the people's money; to create a government by injunction, for it is by reason of the dictates of organized wealth that the courts have established this process; to prevent the levying and collecting of a tax on incomes, by which it was sought to require the wealth of the land to bear some part of the burdens of maintaining the Government; to make this land the home of innumerable corporations, each one tending to the concentration of wealth; to organize and operate throughout the land a system of trusts, through which medium it becomes the dictator of the producer and the owner of the consumer.

It is not intended to denounce the monsters, all those concerned in the organization and concentration of wealth. The dictates and promptings of human nature cannot be ignored, and it may be said that those engaged in the process by which organized wealth has been placed above the Government and the law have only taken advantage of opportunities presented for their enrichment, and that they would be more than human in falling so to do. But those who feel the iron hand of organized wealth and those whose labor is by process of legislation diverted to its enrichment are not seeking to initiate a warfare upon organized wealth, or its representatives. They are not the aggressors, they are defenders. They are not them, but they are seeking to hold and to defend their own. They are not making warfare on the interest

THE CHICAGO PLATFORM.

I would define the Chicago platform of 1896 to be a formulated protest against the existence and abuses of organized wealth. I think that is its whole meaning. I believe that the Democratic National Convention of 1900 will adopt a platform even more specifically and emphatically a wealth. It will reaffirm the declarations ganized wealth. It will reaffirm the declarations of the Chicago platform of 1896. It will declare the purpose of the party to prevent the organization and operation of trusts. It will declare against imperialism. It will in that unite its protest with the protests on the still faces of hundreds of dead Fillpinos turned to heaven, from there to receive the tears of pitying angels as a remonstrance against their murder. Further, it ought to in terms declare against any alliance with England. It ought to declare that a monarchy and a republic cannot be linked together; that human freedom and human slavery cannot march together. It should be remembered that no English army has ever fought for freedom, and that no English solder has ever died for its cause. The existence of the English Government is dependent upon human slavery; the existence of this Government is dependent upon thuman slavery; the existence of this Government is dependent upon the attainment of human freedom. Colonial dependencies are the lifeblood of England, while they would mean the death of free government in the United States.

There should be a repeal of general corporation laws. There should be a basolute governmental control of railroads and telegraphs. There should be public ownership of public franchises. The means of supplying necessities common to the public in facilities for transportation and communication should not be the sources of private profit. Those who create should own, and those who build up should not be the sources of private profit. Those who create should own, and those who build up should not be the sources of private profit. Those who create should own, and those who build up should not be the sources of private profit. Those who create should own, and those who build up should not be the sources of private profit. Those who create should own, and those who build up should not be the sources of private profit. Those who create should own, and those who build up should not be the sources of private profit. Those comes of the Chicago platform of 1896. It will declare

FACE TO FACE WITH AN OPPOSITION. But in the contest now impending organized wealth is face to face with an opposition such as t has not before seen. The world has never before When they once become awakened their force will be such that nothing can withstand it. With be such that nothing can withstand it. With their attention and thought once aroused, they will remedy their own evils, and they will do it by process of law and by and through the means of the ballot-box. But it is well to fully know and estimate the power with which the people have to contend. Organized wealth is the owner of a great political organization, and many Republicans fail to draw the distinction between the Republicanism of a Lincoln and the Republicanism of a Hanna. It has a National Administration behind it. It owns many of the courts of the land. It can dictate legislation and oftimes can dictate adjudications. It reaches into, owns and controls the great cities of the country to such an extent that it has come to pass that with those in political control in those cities Republicanism and Democracy have alike ceased to have a meaning, and the only effort is by those in control to become the wards and the beneficiaries of the enemies of the people and of free government. There is no difference between a Croker and a Platt, between a Roosevelt and a Van Wyck. The hope of success lies in the country outside the great cities, and success, to be attained, must be attained in the

face of the opposition of corrupt and debased municipal political conditions.

But the instinct of human freedom is a great factor. It has overthrown monarchies and destroyed empires. It has torn down kings and become the master of emperors. Organizations of aristocracy, of wealth and of parties will fall before it. It will inspire the peoples as of old. It will gather them together unier the banner of democracy, upon a platform of self-defence, and bind them together in hope, aspiration and belief, and I believe that the time is near at hand when they will be so awakened that their enda will be accomplished; that government will be nade the servant and not the master of man; that legislation will be for man's benefit and not for his undoing, and that the common and universal hope and cry will be, "No mastery of money, no tyranny of wealth."

MR. O'NEIL ON "LABOR'S HOPE."

The next speaker was Jerome O'Neil, who spoke upon the topic of "Labor's Hope." In the course of his address, part of which follows, he referred to the fact that labor organizations did not afford relief to working-people.

referred to the fact that labor organizations did not afford relief to working-people.

Looking backward to Jefferson's time on a vast continent far removed from the clashing interests of warring nations, it seems as if here was intended by the Almighty Creator the resting place on which to build a solid foundation for an industrial and progressive people to experiment in a democratic government.

The hard-working masses, busily engaged in their various pursuits, harnessed themselves with no suspicion of their fellows, and not realizing the importance of the basic principle of a republican government, that people should rule themselves, left public business to the few, with the result that the cunning, the selfish and the corporate powers, seeing their opportunity, under the plea of opening up the country, bribed and builled the various Legislatures into granting special privileges, including the lands, the numerous franchises, and later on the so-called protective tariffs. The effect was the closing of National opportunities for labor. The people, finding employment growing scarce, tele labor accumulating in the market and wages on the downward tendency, not realizing the true cause, organized labor unions to resist the pressure and strike in self-defence. This resulted in capital organizing in turn. Strikes followed all over the country in the vain endeavor to stem the slow but sure depression of wages.

The Frankenstein that has been raised by the people's neglect of public affairs has at last appeared in these monstrous trusts that are rapidly aboilshing competition in things that workingmen must buy, while increasing competition in the only thing that workingmen have to sell-their laborate being endangered by the limitation of production, thereby closing factories, mines and workshops, throwing workers tide and crowding out the middlemen and compelling them to compete in the aiready overcrowded labor market.

The corrupt and selfish powers that now control our Government have only begun. They are using the

CHARLES A. TOWNE'S ADDRESS. Charles A. Towne followed, and, taking for

his theme "Americanism," said in part:

his theme "Americanism," said in part;

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: Recent developments in archæology make it safe to say that human society waited at least fifteen thousand years for the first American citizen. Unless certain tendencies are checked, it will not have to wait fifteen years for the last one.

The westward sweep of the great current of human progress had culminated here. We are the heirs of all preceding time. The destiny of the American people explains and reconciles the puzzles and contradictions of the ages. Dynasties waxed and waned; civilizations rose and fell; art. letters and science ripened and decayed, and over the confused record the weary muse of history toiled, oppressed with mystery. But when the annals of America came to be written she found the magic key to all the apparent unpurpose of the past.

All the conditions in the American Colonies were



ever bear testimony to the genius, wisdom and patriotism of Thomas Jefferson. Its noble periods still stir as little else can stir the hearts of men, but the habit of more than a century has somewhat dulled to our apprehension the significance of the sublime doctrines set forth in the Declaration of Independence.

This is the great charter of American liberty, nay, not of American liberty only, but of the liberty of all mankind, it is not outgrown. The people will not surrender it. Its advocacy has been the chief glory of this Nation in all its history. Without it the blood that has been shed and the treasure that has been spent would have emerged into the common slaughter and barbaric waste of the ignoble wars. Sanctioned by this high consecration, the struggles of cur history have won an imperishable lustre and will be remembered always as among the greatest contributions to the advancement of the welfare of mankind. Far be the day when these ideals shall be changed for the vulgar trophies of mere power, pride and insolence. Our fidelity to them in the past has given us the moral leadership of the world. Since 1789 neariy half a thousand civil constitutions have been framed, not one of which would have been possible but for ours. Our reaction on the Old World has shaken thrones and principalities, and above the grave of privilege has built the publics and the parliaments. Wherever new guarantees have been given to civil liberty, wherever religious freedom has been acted and the press unshackled, there has been first that acknowledged the power of our American institutions, which, though 'gentle as the sweet influence of the Pleiades,' yet speaks in louder tones than the thunder of our guns and moves with more resistless force than armies.

the man for whom the big audience had patiently waited almost to an individual while the lesser lights had gone through their oratorical efforts. The buzz of anticipatory excitement that pervaded the hall was so intense as to prevent any but those immediately under the platform hearing any of the laudatory thit is which made up Mr. Brown's introductory remarks. Short as they were, they were too long for the eager diners. They wanted to hear Bryan, and did not hesitate to shout a warning to the chairman to "shut up and give Bryan a When at length Mr. Brown got through with his preliminaries he turned and motioned Mr. Bryan to advance to the front of the platform. As the standard-bearer of the free silverites rose from his seat every man and woman in the audience rose also. The reception given to Bryan was tremendous. For at least five minutes the cheering continued. Standing on chairs and tables, men yelled themselves hoarse, and the women in the boxes seemed apparently on the verge of hysteria in the frenzy of their enthusiasm. Flags, handkerchiefs and hats were waved in unison to the cheers. It was undeniably an exceptional greeting, that only subsided when the energy of the audience wore itself out. Mr. Bryan has gained in girth since he last addressed a public gathering in this city. His hair is cut shorter now than it was then, while there was a certain imperiousness in his manner that was not observable when he was a candidate for the Presidency in 1896. Mr. Bryan was dressed in regulation evening dress. WHAT MR. BRYAN SAID.

The speech of Mr. Bryan printed herewith was sent out for publication by himself. It was not followed verbatim by the speaker, who enlarged upon some points, especially those relating to the money question and imperialism. His trend of thought, however, and in many parts the words, were virtually the same in the speech delivered and that sent to the newspaper offices. His address, which was frequently interrupted

with applause, follows:

THE LAST WEEK.

LAST OPPORTUNITY.

To-morrow will be the opening day of the last week of our REMOVAL SALE OF PIANOS. This has been a remarkably successful sale, yet there is still an excellent chance for you to secure a splendid piano at a very low price, before the final closing of our old warerooms, 148 Fifth Ave. This

Removal Sale of Pianos

has but a few more days of life. Even if you feel you do not desire to purchase a piano now, it will be a good investment to buy one of the pianos we offer and STORE IT IF NEC-ESSARY. You'll never again have the opportunity that we offer you

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SALE DAILY,

home new courage from your meeting, and shall be glad to tell to the people in other States the 'in New-York, there be those who are true to the principles of Democracy, as written in Democracy's latest creed.

I am glad to have this opportunity to join with Chicago Platform Democrats in cerebrating the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. I need offer no appoor your coming to New-York. Indeed, I would be ungrateful if I did not appreciate the loyalty of the 550,000 voters who in this State supported the ticket nominated in Chicago. While my opponent carried the State, our ticket received more votes in the State of New-York than it did in any other State, and you, who supported the ticket, walked through the furnace when the fires of criticism were seven times hotter than they have been before during the present generation.

The discussion of the price per plate has obscured to some extent the more important difference between this banquet and the one given last Thursday night at the Metropolitan Opera House. A Democrat has the right to pay as much as he pleases for a dinner. The amount paid merely determines whether the rank and file of the party or only the leaders shall meet around the board. The political character of a banquet, however, is determined not by its cost but by the sentiments which are woven into its post-prandial oratory.

Those who accepted the party creed as set forth in the last National platform have a right to meet and renew their vows to Jefferson and encourage each other in the effort to apply the principles of Jefferson to present conditions, to the end that justice in government and equality before the law may be restored to the people. Your presence here does not indicate personal hostility toward those who left the party in 1986. A party is an association formed for the purpose of giving force and effect to the political principles held in common. When vital differences in principles arise, separation is not only necessary but desirable.

The members of the Republican party complain becaus

"OPENLY JOINED WITH THE DEMOCRATS." They openly joined with the Democrats in 1896, and their sympathy for the believers in the Chicago platform is as open to-day as it was then. The Gold Democrats organized a separate and distinct party, but instead of calling themselves Gold Democrats they described themselves as National Democrats, and in Nebraska and some other States had their electors placed upon the ticket as Democrats, with nothing to distinguish them from the electors who represented the regular Democratic party. I charged during the campaign of 1896,

party. I charged during the campaign of 1896, and still charge, that the Gold Democrats tried to practise a traud upon the voters.

The right to hold an opinion and defend it is one thing; the right to practise fraud is quite a different thing. The Democrats who supported the Chicago platform are not opposed to harmony, but they are opposed to surrendering vital principles in order to insure nominal harmony between those whose political views are so antagonistic as to render real or permanent harmony imposable. Before there can be harmonious co-operation between Chicago Piatform Democrats and the Democrats who vcted for Paimer and Buckner or for the Republican candidate, there must be a change of conviction upon the one side or the

ther. Either Chicago Platform Democrats must aban-

change of conviction upon the one sade of other.

Either Chicago Platform Democrats must abandon their convictions or the Democrats who desorted the party must abandon the views they enserted the party must abandon the views they enserted the party must abandon the views they enserted the party must abandon the party. All that we contend for is that those who deserted us in 1896, the cannot be wedded to the name of one party and the principles of another party. All that we contend for is that those who deserted us in 1896 shall divorce themselves either from our party name or from the political principles of opposing parties. Democrats are not dismayed when they hear the Chicago platform denounced this year by those who denounced it in 1896.

It was satisfactory then to those who supported it, and it is equally satisfactory to them now. It was an inspiration to those who believed in equality of the law and a menace to those only who used the instrumentalities of government for private gain. It was written by the voters, and it cannot be unwritten until the voters speak again to their chosen representatives. In fact, events have vindicated that platform rather than condemned it.

Let me recall a few of the planks. The platform declared in favor of the arbitration of differences between corporations engaged in interstate commerce and their employes. Will any one doubt that the doctrine of arbitration is a growing one? Every large strike which occurs, interrupting business, bringing loss to the employers, suffering to the strikers and inconvenience to the public generally, strengthens the demand for arbitration.

The Chicago platform contains a plank denouncing government by injunction is growing. The against government by injunction is growing. The people are in favor of trial by jury, and events have made still more obnoxious this disguised effort to deny to a man accused of a crime the right of trial by jury.

AS TO THE INCOME TAX.

The Chicago platform declared in favor of the The Chicago platform declared in the constitution of the constitut

At present our Federal taxes are so collected that the poor contribute more than their share to the support of the Government. The present methods of taxation collect what is in effect a graded income tax heaviest upon the poor. Several of the European nations have a graded income tax heaviest upon the rich. When, in 1894, the Democratic party favored an income tax, with an exemption on incomes under \$4.000, it was accused of being communistic and socialistic. If it is communistic or socialistic to endeavor to equalize taxation by exempting from the burdens of a direct income-tax law those who are already overburdened by internal revenue taxes and import duties, what language shall we use to describe a system which collects from the poor more than their share?

The Republican party in all of its legislation is placing the order above the man, but nowhere is placing the order above the man, but nowhere is this more advanced than in its methods of taxation. I have no doubt that the Democratic party will renew its demand for an income tax, and I hope to see authority for an income tax, so that neither constitution of the United States, so that neither one judge nor nine judges can build a legal bulwark around the incomes of the rich. At present in an

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hour of peril the power of the Government is unlimited when it deals with individuals, but limited when it deals with property. It can demand the life of a citizen, but it cannot touch accumulated wealth by the Income tax. Is money more sacred than blood?

The Chicago platform denounced the gold standard as un-American and anti-American. It pledged the party to do what it could to secure a restoration of the double standard. The President admitted our contention as being just when he sent a Commission to Europe to secure international aid in abandoning the gold standard. We did not believe in 1896 that international bimetailism was possible. Events have shown that it is a delusion. The Republican platform pledged the party to maintain the gold standard until relief could be secured from abroad. What could be more absurd than to expect aid from foreign financiers when we remember that the purpose and effect of the gold standard has been to increase the purchasing power of the dollar and to enable London financiers to control the standard money of the world? The Democratic party cannot abandon its demand for independent bimetailism unless it is willing to turr the control of the financiers of the United States over to foreign financiers. A nation strong enough to help the people of Cuba to secure political independence is strong enough to demand, secure and maintain a financial policy of its own.

FOR SIXTEEN TO ONE.

FOR SIXTEEN TO ONE.

The Chicago platform named a ratio of 16 to 1 a the only ratio by which bimetallism could be restored. That party has arisen since to suggest an making no efforts to secure bimetallism at any other ratio. They are destructive, not constructive,

making no efforts to secure bimetallism at any other ratio. They are destructive, not constructive, in their efforts; they oppose without proposing. Bimetallism cannot be restored until a ratio is fixed, and those who oppose bimetallism under any conditions will not be permitted to masculate the platform and render the party an adjunct to the Republican party in its effort to make the gold standard permanent through deceptive promises.

The Chicago platform denounced the scheme then being developed to retire the greenbacks and substitute a National bank currency. That scheme is now fully developed. The proposition to give to the National banks a monopoly of the paper money of the country is supported by many who complain against industrial trusts. Is it insincerity or cowardice which leads them to attack the small trusts and make peace with the money trusts? If the Republicans succeed in passing the bill now before Congress the greenbacks will be retired by an issue of bonds drawing 2½ per cent interest and the National banks will be permitted to issue banknotes to the par value of the bonds and will have the present tax of 1 per cent.

In other words, the people will be taxed a little more to pay interest on the bonds, and the banks will be taxed les more notes. Under the new allowed to issue a capital of 100,000 can invest its capital in bonds, and then, upon the bonds. Thus the bank will be permitted to draw interest upon the bonds, and then we have been deposited, issue \$100,000 in banknotes to take the place of the money invested in the bonds. Thus the bank will be permitted to draw interest upon the bonds and at the same time use interest upon the bonds and at the same time use interest upon the bonds and at the same time use interest upon the bonds and at the same time use interest upon the bonds and at the same time use interest upon the bonds and at the same time use interest upon the bonds and at the same time use interest upon the bonds and at the same time use interest upon the bonds and at the same TO CONTINUE ITS ATTACK.

The Democratic party will continue its attack upon the principle of monopoly wherever it appears, whether in the standard money trust, the paper money trust or the industrial trust. Instead of making its anti-trust plank narrow enough to suit those who are alarmed at the soap trust, but oblivious to the dangers of a money trust, it will

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